

Homework Assignment I

Due: Wednesday, February 8, 2006 (beginning of class)

1. *Turkish* (20 pts. total)

1. el '(the) hand'
2. ellerim 'my hands'
3. elimde 'in my hand'
4. elim 'my hand'
5. eller '(the) hands'

a. Divide the words above into morphemes and figure out the meaning of each morpheme.

1. el el: 'hand' (1 pt.)
2. ellerim el: 'hand', ler: PLURAL, im: 'my' (3 pts.)
3. elimde el: 'hand', im: 'my', de: 'in' (3 pts.)
4. elim el: 'hand', im: 'my' (2 pts.)
5. eller el: 'hand', ler: PLURAL (2 pts.)

list of morphemes:

el: 'hand' ler: PLURAL  
 im: 'my' de: 'in'

order: root + plural + possessive + locative  
 el + ler + im + de

b. What is the Turkish word corresponding to the English phrase 'in my hands'?

ellerimde (4 pts.)

c. deniz is the Turkish word for 'ocean', imiz the morphem meaning 'our'. What is the Turkish word corresponding to the English phrase 'in our oceans'?

denizlerimizde deniz + ler + imiz + de (5 pts.)  
 'ocean' + PLURAL + our + in

2. *Japanese*

(30 pts. total)

Consider the following inflected Japanese verb forms and answer the questions that follow. (X, Y, and Z are used as "dummy" pronouns in the glosses—they are not actually expressed morphologically in the data.)

1. tabeta 'X ate Y'
2. aketa 'X opened Y'
3. tabesaseta 'X made Y eat Z'
4. akesaseta 'X made Y open Z'
5. taberareta 'X was eaten'
6. akerareta 'X was opened'
7. tabesaserareta 'X was made to eat'
8. akesaserareta 'X was made to open Y'
9. tabesasenai 'X doesn't/won't make Y eat Z'
10. tabenai 'X doesn't/won't eat Y'
11. tabesaserareru 'Z is/will be made to eat Y'

a. Give the Japanese morphemes for the following English translations:

1. 'open'  
ake (root)
2. 'eat'  
tabe (root)
3. *passive* marker  
rare (suffix)
4. *causative* marker  
sase (suffix)
5. *non-past* marker (present or future tense)  
ru (suffix)
6. *past* marker  
ta (suffix)
7. *negative* marker  
nai (suffix)

Several people have pointed out that there are two possibilities – the roots here might be 'ak' and 'tab' with suffixes like 'eta' and 'esas', or 'ake' and 'tabe' with suffixes 'ta', 'sase', 'rare', 'ru', and 'nai'. The latter is (sort of) correct, but you couldn't tell from these data, since all verbs here ended in *e*. We could look at a verb stem like 'mi' (to look) and its non-past and past forms 'miru' and 'mita' or its past causative form 'misaseta'.

The negative marker 'nai' combines the non-past and negative marking. There's another one for the future marker.

(2 pts. each)

b. Suppose a Japanese verb form were to include the following sets of morphemes. For each set, indicate the order in which the morphemes would occur in a verb form.

1. passive, root, past, causative (4 pts.)  
root + causative + passive + past
2. causative, non-past, root (3 pts.)  
root + causative + non-past
3. root, negative, causative (3 pts.)  
root + causative + negative

c. Give the Japanese verb form that would be used for each of the following English translations. Remember that you don't need to worry about words like *she*, *him*, and *them*.

1. '(She) will make (him) open (them)'.  
akesaseru (3 pts.)
2. '(He) will be made to open (them)'.  
akesaserareru (3 pts.)

3. *English*

(20 pts. total / 2 pts.. each)

In each group of words below, two words have a different morphological structure than the rest; one has a different affix, and one has no affix at all. Identify the word with the different affix, and the word with no affix.

- |  | no affix | different affix  |
|--|----------|--|
| 1. rider, colder, silver, actor        | silver   | colder<br>(more cold than something vs. somebody who rides / acts)   |
| 2. tresses, melodies, Bess's, guess    | guess    | Bess's<br>(possessive -s vs. plural -s)  |
| 3. running, foundling, handling, fling | fling    | foundling<br>(doing V (running / handling) vs. a little thing that is found)   |
| 4. boys, lens, windows, calculates     | lens     | calculates<br>(he/she/it -s vs. plural -s)   |
| 5. untie, uncle, unhappy, unleash      | uncle    | unhappy<br>(un + V: something was Ved before, and now has been un-Ved vs. un + A: something that is not A, maybe it never was A) |

Amendment to the grading of this one: I didn't count *foundling* because almost nobody knew that word and assumed I had made a typo of *fondling*. Also because of the prefix/suffix/affix confusion, I only counted the ones in #5 with 1 point off if they were wrong.